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TITLE

PRECISION ABRASIVE

*BSTRACT: PURPOSE: To obtain a precision abrasive capable of abrading the surface of a material in a high accuracy leading to improve the smoothness and accuracy of abraded surface, consisting of an alkaline ceric oxide sol containing an organic acid bearing two or more carboxyl groups.

> CONSTITUTION: This precision abrasive consists of an alkaline ceric oxide sol (with an average particle diameter of pref. 2-200nm) containing an organic acid bearing two or more carboxyl groups (pref. tartaric acid or citric acid). It is preferable that the sol concentration should be 10-60wt.% on a CeO_2 basis.

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The precision abrasive material which consists of the second cerium sol containing the organic acid which has two or more carboxyl groups of alkaline oxidation.

[Translation done.]

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention] [0001]

[Industrial Application] This invention offers the precision abrasive material which consists of a cerium oxide sol of an alkaline stability mold about a precision abrasive material as an abrasive material by which improvement in profile irregularity is achieved by the smooth nature list of a polished surface. [0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] It is required that optical crystal, such as LiNbO3, LiTaO3 and Xtal which are used for the glass substrate used for a color liquid crystal display, the display for solar batteries, the display for LSI photo masks, the active-matrix mold LCD, LCD for cameras, an optical disk, a magnetic disk, etc., an optical modulator, a surface acoustic filter, a phase compensator, a polarizing prism, an optical disk, etc., and a quartz, the filter for optics, the stainless steel for optics, etc. should carry out precision polish of the material-list side at high degree of accuracy.

[0003] The abrasive material of the impalpable powder abrasive grain of cerium oxide, a zirconium dioxide, and a silicon-dioxide system is used for the abrasive material conventionally used for precision polish of such an ingredient. The silica sol is especially used abundantly as a finishing abrasive material in precision polish among silicon-dioxide system abrasive materials. However, a silica sol has the problem of giving a blemish to an ingredient polished surface, when it is easy to generate a lump and the lump exfoliates, since desiccation cohesive force is remarkable and strong, and the precision is about 3nm as surface roughness (Rmax), and it is difficult to acquire surface precision of an ingredient which is demanded in recent years. Then, although the device which raises surface precision by the approach of selecting the class of a grinder and scouring pad is made, about 2nm (Rmax) of surface roughness of the precision is a limitation.

[0004] On the other hand, since cerium oxide and a zirconium dioxide are excellent in the polish force compared with the abrasive material of a silicon-dioxide system, they come to be used abundantly, and the abrasive material which consists of cerium oxide and a zirconium dioxide is proposed by JP,3-146584,A and JP,3-146585,A. However, it is difficult to be easy to generate precipitate of an abrasive grain, in case these abrasive materials are used as the shape of a slurry, to make a polish processing front face generate a scratch (blemish) by this, and to acquire the polished surface of high degree of accuracy as a precision abrasive material, since the particle diameter of an abrasive material particle is also large. [0005] Therefore, the actual condition is that the appearance of the abrasive material for precision polish which was excellent in the polish precision for which the actual condition is that the abrasive material of conventional cerium oxide, a zirconium dioxide, and a silicon-dioxide system is respectively used with proper use in each polish process of ingredient polish, and it does not generate a scratch is demanded. [0006]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] this invention persons applied the second cerium sol (JP,1-148710,A) of oxidation which this invention persons developed in the above actual condition as a new precision abrasive material replaced with the abrasive material which consists of powder of conventional cerium oxide, or the abrasive material which consists of a silica sol. However, although this second

cerium sol of oxidation was excellent in polish precision compared with the conventional silica sol etc., it produced the problem which newly corrodes a grinder from this sol liquid being acidity. [0007] Moreover, although it is indicating the acid cerium oxide sol which hydrolyzed the organic-acid cerium salt and was obtained by ultrafiltration membrane, even if JP,4-26528,A uses the sol which carried out in this way and was obtained as an abrasive material, it is the same as that of the above-mentioned sol. Furthermore, although the alkaline cerium oxide sol (JP,4-300644,A) which this invention persons developed was applied, in the usual washing, the problem of adsorption of the abrasive material to an unremovable polished surface and a residual was produced in this case. [0008]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In the above situations, as an abrasive material which is excellent in polish precision, this invention persons repeated examination further so that they may apply the second cerium sol of oxidation to the abrasive material for precision polish. Consequently, based on a header and the starting knowledge, this invention is completed for the abrasive material excellent in the polish precision which solves the above-mentioned technical problem being obtained by adding the organic acid which has a specific carboxyl group in the acid second cerium sol of oxidization. That is, this invention relates to the precision abrasive material which consists of the second cerium sol containing the organic acid which has two or more carboxyl groups of alkaline oxidation.

[Function] A full account is further given about the precision abrasive material of this invention below. this invention persons can get the second cerium sol of oxidation used by this invention by the approach of indicating to JP,1-148710,A and JP,5-132311,A which are invention which applied previously. That is, after making a cerium chloride, the hydroxide of alkali metal, or ammonia react and making gel generate, the second cerium sol of oxidation can be obtained by carrying out hydrothermal processing of this. Moreover, after making the first cerium of carbonic acid, and oxidizers, such as a hydrogen peroxide, react and making the second cerium gel of oxidation generate, the second cerium sol of oxidation can be obtained also by carrying out amalgam decomposition of this with an acid. However, the second cerium of oxidation used as a raw material of this invention is not limited to what is obtained by these processes. Moreover, the second cerium of oxidation used for the precision abrasive material of this invention may be a crystalline substance, may be formless, and may contain the second cerium of hydroxylation.

[0010] In this invention, the acid second cerium sol of oxidization is used, the organic acid which has two or more carboxyl groups in this sol is added, and the second cerium sol of alkaline oxidization is obtained by making pH of a sol or more into seven by alkali chemicals further. As a class of organic acid which has two or more carboxyl groups, a tartaric acid, a citric acid, oxalic acid, a malonic acid, a succinic acid, and a glutaric acid can be illustrated. However, even when the particle diameter of the sol which the activity of a tartaric acid and a citric acid mentions later among these organic acids is enlarged, it is desirable at the point that an abrasive material with sufficient polish effectiveness can be obtained stably. Moreover, as a class of alkali chemicals used for pH adjustment, the hydroxide of alkali metal, aqueous ammonia, tetramethylammonium hydroxide, or water-soluble alkanolamine like monoethanolamine can be used.

[0011] Next, if it says about the particle diameter of the second cerium sol of oxidation of this invention precision abrasive material, when obtaining the acid above-mentioned sol, it is important to consider as the range the mean particle diameter of whose is 2-200nm. That is, since the particle diameter of a sol becomes easy to produce a crack in a polished surface by the particle in the particle diameter which lubricity with a scouring pad is not fully obtained, but it becomes easy to generate the breakage to the abrasive-materials side by the scouring pad in less than 2nm, and exceeds 200nm, it is unsuitable as a precision abrasive material. In addition, such a second cerium sol of oxidation of particle diameter can obtain the sol of the particle diameter for which it asks suitably by adjustment of hydrothermal processing temperature and the processing time at the time of manufacture of the acid second cerium sol of oxidation. In addition, the particle diameter as used in the field of this invention says the diameter of the sol particle under the sol distribution condition measured by dynamic light scattering.

[0012] Moreover, although it differs greatly and cannot generally say with the particle diameter of the sol, the class of organic acid to be used and an amount, and pH of a sol if it says about the sol concentration of the precision abrasive material of this invention, it is the concentration from which the sol concentration of an abrasive material becomes 10 - 60% in general as CeO2. In addition, what is necessary is just to use such an abrasive material for the concentration for which it asks suitably on the occasion of the activity, diluting it.

[0013] It is the range where the carboxyl group (COOH) equivalent of the organic acid to the one mol of the second cerium of oxidization becomes 0.02-2.0 in general about the operating rate of an organic acid of having two or more carboxyl groups to the second cerium of oxidization. If it deviates from this range, an abrasive material with a high polish precision made into the object of this invention cannot be obtained. That is, since the salts concentration in a solution will become high if lower **** and the long-term-storage stability of an abrasive material fall 0.02 remarkably and this ratio exceeds 2.0 reversely, it is not industrial from clearance actuation of the salts in the latter part becoming difficult. [0014] Subsequently, with an ultrafiltration etc., the addition of an organic acid which has two or more carboxyl groups, and the sol liquid which performed pH adjustment by alkali chemicals carry out demineralization processing, and removes the salts in liquid. By such approach, the precision abrasive material which consists of the second cerium sol of alkaline oxidation of this invention can be obtained. [0015]

[Example] Although the example of this invention is hung up over below and being further explained to it, this invention is not limited to these. Moreover, especially % shows weight % altogether, unless it refuses.

[0016] (Example 1) It added in the 10kg (CeO28.0%) of the second cerium water solutions of a sulfuric acid under stirring of 10.28kg (NH34.0%) of aqueous ammonia, and they were made to generate gel. This gel was fully rinsed until SO42-ion was no longer accepted into filtrate, and CeO221.0% of gel was obtained. 146g (100%) of acetic acids and 2054g of water were added so that it might be set to this gel 2000g with the CH3COOH/CeO2 mole ratio 1.0, this was put into the autoclave, hydrothermal processing of 6 hours was performed at 200 degrees C, and the acid sol was obtained. [0017] 24.4g (one hydrate) of citric acids was added to this acid sol 1000g (CeO210.0%) so that the carboxyl group (COOH) equivalent of a citric acid might be set to 0.6 to the one mol of the second cerium of oxidization, subsequently the sodium hydroxide was added to it, and pH of sol liquid was adjusted to it 10. Demineralization processing of this sol liquid was carried out using extra **** equipment (the Asahi Chemical Co., Ltd. make, SLP-1053 mold), and the second cerium sol of alkaline oxidation was obtained. Furthermore, pH10 and the precision abrasive material of this invention which is CeO240.0% were obtained by carrying out pH adjustment of this sol, and performing concentration processing succeedingly. Moreover, as a result of measuring the particle diameter of the sol in the abrasive material which carried out in this way and was obtained using the particle-size-distribution measuring device (the product made from Pacific Scientific, Nicomp370HPL mold) by dynamic light scattering, the mean particle diameter of a sol was 90nm.

[0018] (Examples 1-3 of a comparison) For the comparison, only the sodium hydroxide was added to the acid second cerium sol of oxidation stabilized with the acetic acid obtained in the example 1, without adding a citric acid, pH of sol liquid was adjusted to 10, and demineralization processing of this was further carried out using extra **** equipment. Subsequently, although washing processing, pH adjustment, and concentration processing were presented with this and considered as the abrasive material (example 1 of a comparison), this thing became gel and sedimented with the passage of time. [0019] the abrasive material obtained in the example 1 and the example 1 of a comparison -- moreover, the commercial silica sol abrasive material (A company make, SiO240%, particle diameter of 80nm) (example 2 of a comparison) and the commercial cerium oxide powder abrasive material (B company make, particle diameter of 2-3 micrometers) (example 3 of a comparison) were used collectively, and the assessment trial of the polish nature was performed using the quartz. In addition, the assessment approach of the polish effectiveness is as follows at a polish condition list.

A <polish condition> and polishing pressure force: It is based made in the Udagawa iron works and on

the notation indicated by the Oscar mold <assessment approach> and surface roughness (Ra: arithmetical mean deviation of profile):JIS B-0601 (a definition and display of surface roughness). 120 g/cm2 and rotating speed: -- 70rpm and abrasive material concentration: -- 15% water solution and grinder model: -- The part of measurement die-length L was sampled in that direction of a center line from the roughness curve, and NANOMETA (nm) showed the value calculated by the degree type (several 1) in the center line of this sampling part when the direction of the X-axis and longitudinal magnification is expressed with a Y-axis and a roughness curve is expressed with Y=f (x). [0020]

[Equation 1]

 $Ra = \frac{1}{L} \int_0^L |f(x)| dx$

[0021] - Surface roughness (Rmax: the maximum granularity): when only criteria die-length L sampled a roughness curve, it sampled in two straight lines parallel to a center line and a part was pinched, NANOMETA (nm) showed the value which measured spacing of these two straight lines in the direction of the longitudinal magnification of a roughness curve.

- Existence of a crack: the surface observation under a microscope estimates the existence of the crack of a polished surface. The result was shown in a table 1. [0022]

[A table 1]

	本発明 実施例1	比較例		
		比較例1	比較例 2	比較例3
表面粗さ(Ra)(nm) 表面粗さ(Rmax)(nm) キズの有無(本/枚) 作業性	0.1 1.0 無し 良	0.3 3.2 1 良	0.1 3.0 無し 付着物多	0.6 5.2 2 飛散物有

[0023] In addition, when examined by repeating the same abrasive material and using assessment of this polish nature, since a silica sol abrasive material (example 2 of a comparison) had strong desiccation cohesive force, it generated the lump, and the crack generated it on the quartz front face by exfoliation of this lump on the occasion of the 3rd polish activity. Furthermore, washing clearance of the abrasive material which adhered in the grinder in the activity of this silica sol abrasive material was difficult. Moreover, the cerium oxide powder abrasive material (example 3 of a comparison) had [that the dry matter of cerium oxide powder disperses and tends to adhere around a grinder] bad workability. [0024] (Example 2) 2420g of water was added to first cerium (CeO251.3%, particle diameter of 50-70 micrometers) of carbonic acid 1000g, this was stirred, it considered as the shape of a slurry, and, subsequently to this, 200g of hydrogen peroxide solution (H2O234.5%) was added. After stirring this slurry in ordinary temperature for 1 hour, it reacted having heated liquid and stirring to the temperature of 93 degrees C, for further 1 hour. Thus, the acid second cerium sol (CeO29.6%) of oxidation was obtained by adding 95g (HCl 35.4%) of hydrochloric acids, and 1815g of water to the gel slurry of the second obtained cerium of oxidation so that it may become the HCl/CeO2 mole ratio 0.3, heating to it at 90 more degrees C for 1.5 hours, and performing amalgam-decomposition processing to it. [0025] 179g of tartaric acids was added to this acid second cerium sol of oxidization so that the carboxyl group (COOH) equivalent of a tartaric acid might subsequently be set to 0.8 to the one mol of the second cerium of oxidization, aqueous ammonia was further added to it, and Sol pH was made it 9. Demineralization processing of this was carried out using extra **** equipment, and the second cerium sol of alkaline oxidation was obtained. Furthermore, pH adjustment of this sol was carried out using monoethanolamine, concentration processing was performed further, and the abrasive material of pH10 and CeO230.0% of this invention was obtained. In addition, the mean particle diameter of the sol in the abrasive material of this invention was 18nm.

[0026] (Examples 4 and 5 of a comparison) Although it replaced with the tartaric acid of an example 2, a lactic acid (example 4 of a comparison) and formic acid (example 5 of a comparison) were used for the

acid second cerium sol of oxidation stabilized with the hydrochloric acid obtained in the example 2 and the second cerium sol of alkaline oxidation was similarly prepared for the comparison, these abrasive materials were gels.

[0027] The abrasive material of an example 2 and the examples 4 and 5 of a comparison was used, and the assessment trial of the polish nature was performed using blue plate glass. In addition, since the abrasive material of the examples 4 and 5 of a comparison sedimented by gel, the assessment trial was performed, stirring an abrasive material.

a <polish condition> and polishing pressure force: -- 84g[/cm] 2 and rotating speed: -- 70rpm and abrasive material concentration: -- an undiluted solution and grinder model: -- made in the Udagawa iron works, the Oscar type, in addition the assessment approach were performed like the example 1. The result was shown in a table 2.

[0028]

[A table 2]

	本発明	比較例4	比較例 5	
(使用酸種)	酒石酸	乳酸	機酸	
表面租さ(Ra)(nm) 表面租さ(Rmax)(nm) ネス゚の有無(本/枚)	0.2 1.8 無し	0.3 3.2 2	0.3 3.8 1	

[0029] (Example 3) First cerium (CeO248.2%) of carbonic acid 1.6kg was dissolved in 29.6kg (HCl 2%) of hydrochloric acids, and it reacted to this by adding under stirring of 11kg (NaOH 10%) of sodium-hydroxide water solutions. After the reaction, for the generated gel, **** and after having carried out washing processing, adding 258g (H2O231%) of hydrogen peroxide solution to this and making a cerium into the gel of the first cerium to the second cerium, this was ****(ed), and second cerium gel (CeO224.1%) of hydroxylation 3.2kg was obtained.

[0030] The acid second cerium sol (CeO2 4.0%) of oxidation was obtained by adding 5100g (HCl 2%) of hydrochloric acids to this gel 1000g, heating this at 90 degrees C for 1.5 hours, and performing amalgam-decomposition processing. subsequently, the carboxyl group (COOH) equivalent of oxalic acid is set to 1.5 to the one mol of the second cerium of oxidization at this sol -- as -- 135g (two hydrates) of oxalic acid -- adding -- further -- monoethanolamine -- in addition, pH of a sol was adjusted to 8. Demineralization processing of this sol liquid was carried out using extra **** equipment, and the second cerium sol of alkaline oxidation was obtained. Next, pH9 and the precision abrasive material of this invention which is CeO220.0% were obtained by carrying out pH adjustment of this sol using monoethanolamine, and performing concentration processing further. Moreover, as a result of measuring the particle diameter of the sol in the abrasive material which carried out in this way and was obtained using the particle-size-distribution measuring device by dynamic light scattering, the mean particle diameter of a sol was 12nm.

[0031] Thus, the obtained abrasive material was used and the assessment trial of the polish nature was performed.

a <polish condition> and polishing pressure force: -- 30g[/cm] 2 and rotating speed: -- 20rpm and abrasive material concentration: -- an undiluted solution and grinder model: -- made in the Udagawa iron works, the Oscar type, in addition the assessment approach were performed like the example 1. Consequently, it is 0.2nm, and surface roughness (Rmax) is 1.8nm, and surface roughness (Ra) did not have the crack of a polished surface. [0032]

[Effect of the Invention] As a full account was given above, this invention is a precision abrasive material which consists of an alkaline cerium oxide sol containing the organic acid which has two or more carboxyl groups, is excellent in polish precision and, moreover, does not have the residual to the ingredient polished surface at the time of polish.

[0033] Therefore, the precision abrasive material of this invention is abrasive material optimal as an

abrasive material of the electroceramics as which high-degree-of-accuracy-ization will be required increasingly from now on. If the concrete example of application is given, polish of the liquid crystal in the optoelectronics field, an optical-glass substrate, an optical modulator, a surface acoustic filter, a phase compensator, a polarizing prism, LiNbO3 crystal, LiTaO3 crystal, Xtal, a quartz, etc. can be illustrated. Furthermore, specifically, ingredients, such as a glass substrate, Xtal, a quartz, lithium tantalate, lithium niobate, an alumina, a fluorite, lead molybdate, YAG, GGG and YIG, a ferrite, PZT, metal aluminum, titanium, beryllium, and stainless steel, can be illustrated as abrasive materials of these applications.

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最終頁に続く

(54)【発明の名称】 精密研磨剤

(57)【要約】

【目的】 高精度に材料表面を研磨することができる精密研磨剤を得る。

【構成】 2以上のカルボキシル基を有する有機酸を含有したアルカリ性酸化第二セリウムゾルからなる精密研磨剤を得る。この精密研磨剤は研磨精度が優れ、しかも研磨時の材料研磨面への残留が無いことから、高精度の材料研磨が要求される光エレクトロニクス分野での材料研磨に好適である。

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【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 2以上のカルボキシル基を有する有機酸を含有したアルカリ性酸化第二セリウムゾルからなる精密研磨剤。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は精密研磨剤に関し、研磨面の平滑性並びに面精度の向上が図られる研磨剤として、アルカリ性安定型の酸化セリウムゾルからなる精密研磨剤を提供するものである。

[0002]

【従来の技術】カラー液晶ディスプレイ、太陽電池用ディスプレイ、LSIフォトマスク用ディスプレイ、アクティブマトリックス型LCD、カメラ用LCD、光ディスクや磁気ディスクなどに用いられるガラス基板、光変調器、表面弾性波フィルタ、位相補債子、偏光プリズム、光ディスクなどに用いられるLiNbOs、LiTaOs、水晶、石英等の光学結晶、光学用フィルタ及び光学用ステンレスなどは、高精度に材料表面を精密研磨することが要求されている。

【0003】従来、このような材料の精密研磨に用いられる研磨剤には、酸化セリウム、酸化ジルコニウム、二酸化ケイ素系の微粉末砥粒の研磨剤が用いられている。二酸化ケイ素系研磨剤の内、とりわけシリカゾルは精密研磨に於ける仕上げ研磨剤として多用されている。しかしながら、シリカゾルは乾燥凝集力が著しく強いために塊を生成し易く、その塊が剥離した際に材料研磨面に傷をつけるという問題があり、またその精度は表面粗さ(Rmax)として3nm程度であり、近年要求されているような材料の表面精度を得ることは困難である。そこで、研磨機、研磨パッドの種類を選定する方法により表面精度を向上させる工夫がなされているが、その精度は表面粗さ(Rmax)2nm程度が限界である。

【0004】一方、酸化セリウム及び酸化ジルコニウムは、二酸化ケイ素系の研磨剤に比べ研磨力に優れるため多用されるようになり、特開平3-146584号公報及び特開平3-146585号公報には、酸化セリウム及び酸化ジルコニウムからなる研磨剤が提案されている。しかし、これらの研磨剤はスラリー状として使用する際に砥粒の沈殿を生成し易く、これによって研磨加工表面にスクラッチ(傷)を発生させ、また研磨剤粒子の粒子径も大きいことから、精密研磨剤として高精度の研磨面を得ることは困難である。

【0005】従って、従来の酸化セリウム、酸化ジルコニウム、二酸化ケイ素系の研磨剤は、材料研磨の各研磨工程に於いて各々使い分けながら使用されているのが現状であり、スクラッチを発生しない研磨精度の優れた精密研磨用の研磨剤の出現が要望されているのが現状である。

[0006]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】本発明者らは前述のような実状に於いて、従来の酸化セリウムの粉末からなる研磨剤、あるいはシリカゾルからなる研磨剤に代わる新たな精密研磨剤として、本発明者らが開発した酸化第二セリウムゾル(特開平1-148710号公報)を適用した。しかし、この酸化第二セリウムゾルは、従来のシリカゾル等に比べて研磨精度に於いて優れるものの、このゾル液が酸性であることから新たに研磨機を腐蝕する問題を生じた。

10 【0007】また、特開平4-26528号公報は、有機酸セリウム塩を加水分解し、限外ろ過膜によって得た酸性の酸化セリウムゾルを開示しているが、このようにして得たゾルを研磨剤として使用しても上記のゾルと同様である。また更に、本発明者らが開発したアルカリ性酸化セリウムゾル(特開平4~300644号公報)を適用したが、この場合には通常の洗浄では除去できない研磨面への研磨剤の吸着、残留という問題を生じた。

[0008]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明者らは前述のよう な状況において、研磨精度に優れる研磨剤として、酸化 第二セリウムゾルを精密研磨用の研磨剤に適用するべく 更に検討を重ねた。その結果、酸性の酸化第二セリウム ゾルに特定のカルボキシル基を有する有機酸を添加する ことにより、前述の課題を解決する研磨精度に優れた研磨剤が得られることを見出し、係る知見に基づき本発明を完成したものである。即ち本発明は、2以上のカルボキシル基を有する有機酸を含有したアルカリ性酸化第二セリウムゾルからなる精密研磨剤に関する。

[0009]

【作用】以下に本発明の精密研磨剤について更に詳記す る。本発明で使用する酸化第二セリウムゾルは、本発明 者らが先に出願した発明である特開平1-148710号公報及 び特開平5-132311号公報に記載する方法により得ること ができる。即ち、セリウム塩化物とアルカリ金属の水酸 化物またはアンモニアとを反応させゲルを生成させた 後、これを水熱処理することにより酸化第二セリウムゾ ルを得ることができる。また、炭酸第一セリウムと過酸 化水素等の酸化剤とを反応させ酸化第二セリウムゲルを 生成させた後、これを酸により解膠することによっても 酸化第二セリウムゾルを得ることができる。しかし、本 発明の原料として使用する酸化第二セリウムは、これら の製法によって得られるものに限定されるものではな い。また、本発明の精密研磨剤に使用する酸化第二セリ ウムは、結晶質であっても無定形であっても良く、また 水酸化第二セリウムを含んでいても良い。

【0010】本発明では酸性の酸化第二セリウムゾルを使用し、このゾルに2以上のカルボキシル基を有する有機酸を添加し、更にアルカリ剤によってゾルのpHを7以上とすることによってアルカリ性酸化第二セリウムゾルを得る。2以上のカルボキシル基を有する有機酸の種

類としては、酒石酸、クエン酸、シュウ酸、マロン酸、コハク酸、グルタル酸を例示できる。しかしこれらの有機酸の内、酒石酸、クエン酸の使用が後述するゾルの粒子径を大きくした場合でも安定であり、また研磨効率の良い研磨剤を得ることができる点で望ましい。また、p日調整に使用するアルカリ剤の種類としては、アルカリ金属の水酸化物、アンモニア水、水酸化テトラメチルアンモニウムまたはモノエタノールアミンのような水溶性アルカノールアミン等が使用できる。

【0011】次に、本発明精密研磨剤の酸化第二セリウムソルの粒子径に関して云えば、上記酸性ソルを得る場合に於いて、その平均粒子径が2~200nmの範囲とすることが重要である。即ち、ソルの粒子径が2nm未満では、研磨パッドとの潤滑性が充分に得られず、研磨パッドによる研磨材料面への損傷が発生し易くなり、また200nmを超える粒子径ではその粒子によって研磨面にキズを生じ易くなることから精密研磨剤としては不適である。尚、このような粒子径の酸化第二セリウムソルは、酸性の酸化第二セリウムソルの製造時に於いて、水熱処理温度と処理時間の調整によって適宜所望する粒子径のソルを得ることができる。尚、本発明で云う粒子径は動的光散乱法によって測定したソル分散状態下でのソル粒子の直径を云う。

【0012】また、本発明の精密研磨剤のゾル濃度に関し云えば、そのゾルの粒子径、使用する有機酸の種類及び量、ゾルのpHによって大きく異なり一概に云えないが、研磨剤のゾル濃度がCeO₂として概ね10~60%となる濃度である。尚、このような研磨剤は、その使用に際して適宜所望する濃度に希釈して使用すればよい。

【0013】酸化第二セリウムに対する2以上のカルボキシル基を有する有機酸の使用割合に関しては、酸化第二セリウム1モルに対する有機酸のカルボキシル基(COO H) 当量が、概ね0.02~2.0となる範囲である。この範囲を逸脱すると、本発明の目的とする研磨精度の高い研磨剤を得ることができない。即ち、この比が0.02を下廻ると、研磨剤の長期貯蔵安定性が著しく低下し、また反対に2.0を上廻ると溶液中の塩類濃度が高くなるため、後段での塩類の除去操作が困難となることから工業的でない。

【0014】2以上のカルボキシル基を有する有機酸の添加と、アルカリ剤によってpH調整を行ったソル液は、次いで限外濾過等によって脱塩処理し、液中の塩類の除去を行う。このような方法により、本発明のアルカリ性酸化第二セリウムゾルからなる精密研磨剤を得ることができる。

[0015]

【実施例】以下に本発明の実施例を掲げ更に説明を行うが、本発明はこれらに限定されるものではない。また、%は特に断わらない限り全て重量%を示す。

^{るは特に}断わらない限り全て**里量%を示す。** 【0016】(実施例1)硫酸第二セリウム水溶液(CeO *50* 28.0%)10kgに、アンモニア水(NH34.0%)10.28kgを提幹下で添加してゲルを生成させた。このゲルを濾液中にSO4²イオンが認められなくなるまで充分に水洗してCeO22.0%のゲルを得た。このゲル2000gにCH3C00H/CeO2モル比1.0となるように酢酸(100%)146g及び水2054gを加え、これをオートクレープに入れ、200℃で6時間の水熱処理を行い酸性のゾルを得た。

【0017】この酸性ゾル1000g(Ce0210.0%)に、酸化第二セリウム1モルに対してクエン酸のカルボキシル基(C00H)当量が0.6となるようにクエン酸(1水和物)24.4gを加え、次いで水酸化ナトリウムを加えてゾル液のPHを10に調整した。このゾル液を限外濾過装置(旭化成(株)製,SLP-1053型)を用いて脱塩処理し、アルカリ性酸化第二セリウムゾルを得た。更にこのゾルをPH調整し、引き続き濃縮処理を行うことにより、pH10、Ce0240.0%である本発明の精密研磨剤を得た。また、このようにして得た研磨剤中のゾルの粒子径を、動的光散乱法による粒度分布測定装置(Pacific Scientific社製,Nicomp370HPL型)を用いて測定した結果、ゾルの平均粒子径は90nmであった。

【0018】(比較例1~3)比較のために、実施例1で得た酢酸によって安定化した酸性の酸化第二セリウムゾルに、クエン酸を添加せずに水酸化ナトリウムのみを加えて、ゾル液のPHを10に調整し、更にこれを限外濾過装置を用いて脱塩処理した。次いでこれを洗浄処理、PH調整、濃縮処理に供し研磨剤としたが(比較例1)、このものはゲル状となり時間の経過とともに沈降した。

【0019】実施例1及び比較例1で得た研磨剤、また併せて市販のシリカゾル研磨剤(A社製,SiO240%,粒子径80nm)(比較例2)及び市販の酸化セリウム粉末研磨剤(B社製,粒子径2~3μm)(比較例3)を使用し、石英を用いてその研磨性の評価試験を行った。尚、研磨条件並びに研磨効果の評価方法は以下の通りである。

<研磨条件>

・研磨圧力:120g/cm²

・定盤回転数:70rpm

・研磨剤濃度:15%水溶液

・研磨機機種:宇田川鉄工所製, オスカー型

<評価方法>

40 ・表面粗さ(Ra:中心線平均粗さ):JIS B-0601(表面粗さの定義と表示)に記載されている表示法に基づき、粗さ曲線からその中心線方向に測定長さLの部分を抜き取り、この抜き取り部分の中心線をX軸、縦倍率の方向をY軸、粗さ曲線をY=f(x)で表したときに、次式(数1)によって求められる値をナノメーナ-(nm)で示した。

[0020]

【数1】

$$Ra = \frac{1}{L} \int_0^L |f(x)| dx$$

【0021】・表面粗さ(Rmax:最大粗さ):粗さ曲線を基

5

準長さLだけ抜き取り、中心線に平行な2直線で抜き取り部分を挟んだときに、この2直線の間隔を粗さ曲線の縦倍率の方向に測定した値をナノメーター(nm)で示した。

・キズの有無:研磨面のキズの有無を顕微鏡による表面観*

*察で評価。結果を表1に示した。 【0022】

【表1】

	本発明	比 較 例		
	実施例1	比較例1	比較例2	比較例3
表面粗さ(Ra)(nm) 設面粗さ(Rmax)(nm) キス゚の有無(本/枚) 作業性	0.1 1.0 無し 良	0.3 3.2 1 良	0.1 3.0 無し 付着物多	0.6 5.2 2 飛散物有

【0023】尚、この研磨性の評価を同一の研磨剤を繰り返し使用して試験を行ったところ、シリカゾル研磨剤(比較例2)は、乾燥凝集力が強いために塊を生成し、この塊の剥離によって3回目の研磨作業の際には石英表面にキズが発生した。更に、このシリカゾル研磨剤の使用では、研磨機内に付着した研磨剤の洗浄除去が困難であった。また、酸化セリウム粉末研磨剤(比較例3)は、研磨機周辺に酸化セリウム粉末の乾燥物が飛散、付着し易く作業性が悪かった。

【0024】(実施例2)炭酸第一セリウム(Ce0251.3 20%,粒子径50~70μm)1000gに水2420gを添加し、これを 提拌してスラリー状とし、次いでこれに過酸化水素水(H20234.5%)の200gを添加した。このスラリーを常温で1時間 時間攪拌した後、温度93℃まで液を加熱して更に1時間 攪拌しながら反応を行った。このようにして得た酸化第二セリウムのゲルスラリーに、HC1/Ce02モル比0.3となるように塩酸(HC135.4%)95gと水1815gを添加し、更に 90℃で1.5時間加熱して解膠処理を行うことにより、酸性の酸化第二セリウムゾル(Ce029.6%)を得た。

【0025】この酸性の酸化第二セリウムソルに、次い 30で酸化第二セリウム1モルに対して酒石酸のカルボキシル基(COOH)当量が0.8となるように酒石酸179gを加え、更にアンモニア水を加えてゾルpHを9にした。これを限外適過装置を用いて脱塩処理し、アルカリ性酸化第二セリウムゾルを得た。更にこのゾルをモノエタノールアミンを用いてpH調整し、更に濃縮処理を行い、pH10、CeO230.0%の本発明の研磨剤を得た。尚、本発明の研磨剤中のゾルの平均粒子径は18mmであった。

【0026】(比較例4、5)比較のために、実施例2 で得た塩酸によって安定化した酸性の酸化第二セリウム 40 ゾルに、実施例2の酒石酸に代えて乳酸(比較例4)及び 蟻酸(比較例5)を使用し、同様にアルカリ性酸化第二セ リウムゾルを調製したが、これらの研磨剤はゲル状であった。

【0027】実施例2、比較例4及び5の研磨剤を使用し、背板ガラスを用いてその研磨性の評価試験を行った。尚、比較例4及び5の研磨剤はゲル状で沈降するため、評価試験は研磨剤を攪拌しながら行った。

<研磨条件>
・研磨圧力:84g/cm²

・定盤回転数:70rpm

· 研磨剤濃度:原液

・研磨機機種:宇田川鉄工所製, オスカー型

尚、評価方法は実施例1と同様に行った。結果を表2に 示した。

[0028]

【表2】

	本発明 比較例4		比較例 5
(使用酸穩)	酒石酸	乳酸	鐵酸
表面担さ(Ra)(nm) 表面担さ(Rmax)(nm) キズの有無(本/枚)	0.2 1.8 無し	0.3 3.2 2	0.3 3.8 1

【0029】(実施例3)炭酸第一セリウム(Ce0248.2%)1.6kgを塩酸(HC12%)29.6kgに溶解し、これに水酸化ナトリウム水溶液(NaOH10%)11kgを攪拌下で添加して反応を行った。反応後、生成したゲルを濾過、洗浄処理し、これに過酸化水素水(H20231%)258gを加え、セリウムを第一セリウムから第二セリウムのゲルとした後、これを濾過して水酸化第二セリウムゲル(Ce0224.1%)3.2kgを得た。

【0030】このゲル1000gに塩酸(HCI 2%)5100gを加え、これを90℃で1.5時間加熱して解膠処理を行うことにより、酸性の酸化第二セリウムゾル(Ce02 4.0%)を得た。次いで、このゾルに酸化第二セリウム1モルに対してシュウ酸のカルボキシル基(C00H)当量が1.5となるようにシュウ酸(2水和物)135gを加え、更にモノエタノールアミンを加えて、ゾルのpHを8に調整した。このゾル液を限外濾過装置を用いて脱塩処理し、アルカリ性酸化第二セリウムゾルを得た。次に、このゾルをモノエタノールアミンを使用してpH調整し、更に濃縮処理を行うことにより、pH9、Ce0220.0%である本発明の精密研磨剤を得た。また、このようにして得た研磨剤中のゾルの粒子径を動的光散乱法による粒度分布測定装置を用いて測定した結果、ゾルの平均粒子径は12nmであった。

【0031】このようにして得た研磨剤を使用し、その研磨性の評価試験を行った。

<研磨条件>

·研磨圧力:30g/cm2

70 ・定盤回転数:20rpm

·研磨剤濃度:原液

・研磨機機種:宇田川鉄工所製、オスカー型

尚、評価方法は実施例1と同様に行った。その結果、表面粗さ(Ra)は0.2nm、表面粗さ(Rmax)は1.8nmであり、また研磨面のキズは全く無かった。

[0032]

【発明の効果】本発明は以上詳記したように、2以上のカルボキシル基を有する有機酸を含有したアルカリ性の酸化セリウムゾルからなる精密研磨剤であって、研磨精度に優れ、しかも研磨時の材料研磨面への残留がない。 【0033】従って、本発明の精密研磨剤は、今後益々 高精度化が要求されるエレクトロセラミックスの研磨剤として最適の研磨剤である。その具体的な適用例を挙げれば、光エレクトロニクス分野での液結晶、光学ガラス基板、光変調器、表面弾性波フィルタ、位相補償子、偏光プリズム、LiNb03結晶、LiTa03結晶、水晶、石英などの研磨を例示できる。更に具体的には、これら用途の研磨材料として、ガラス基板、水晶、石英、タンタル酸リチウム、ニオブ酸リチウム、アルミナ、ホタル石、モリブデン酸鉛、YAG、GGG、YIG、フェライト、P702T、金属アルミ、チタン、ベリリウム、ステンレス等の材料を例示できる。

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